HDMI based on the connection state and the energy request of the computing device to allow the computing device to activate.

[0088] Example 34 includes the system of example 33, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the panel can be awoken from an inactive state with a signal from the computing device. Optionally, the signal is an electrical signal generated from a power store in the computing device.

[0089] Example 35 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 34, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the power provided from the means to provide power to the computing device through the HDMI is modified using a Direct Current to Direct Current converter located on the panel.

[0090] Example 36 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 35, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the computing device activates when the computing device receives an operational voltage from the means to provide power to the computing device through the HDMI.

[0091] Example 37 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 36, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the panel switches off the power provided through the HDMI if the computing device sends and the panel receives a shutdown notification.

[0092] Example 38 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 37, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the panel switches off a direct current switch of the panel if the panel detects the computing device is no longer connected to the panel through the HDMI.

[0093] Example 39 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 38, including or excluding optional features. In this example, the computing device receives power from the power source of the panel through the HDMI at an HDMI power receiver.

[0094] Example 40 includes the system of any one of examples 33 to 39, including or excluding optional features. In this example, computing device receives a portion of an operational voltage from an input/output device. Optionally, the input/output device is connected to the computing device by a Type-C universal serial bus (USB).

[0095] While the present techniques have been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, those skilled in the art can appreciate numerous modifications and variations therefrom. It is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications and variations as fall within the true spirit and scope of this present techniques.

[0096] A module as used herein refers to any combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware. As an example, a module includes hardware, such as a micro-controller, associated with a non-transitory medium to store code adapted to be executed by the micro-controller. Therefore, reference to a module, in one embodiment, refers to the hardware, which is specifically configured to recognize and/or execute the code to be held on a non-transitory medium. Furthermore, in another embodiment, use of a module refers to the non-transitory medium including the code, which is specifically adapted to be executed by the microcontroller to perform predetermined operations. And as can be inferred, in yet another embodiment, the term module (in this example) may refer to the combination of the microcontroller and the non-transitory medium. Often module boundaries that are illustrated as separate commonly vary and potentially overlap. For example, a first and a second module may share hardware, software, firmware, or a combination thereof, while potentially retaining some independent hardware, software, or firmware. In one embodiment, use of the term logic includes hardware, such as transistors, registers, or other hardware, such as programmable logic devices.

[0097] The embodiments of methods, hardware, software, firmware or code set forth above may be implemented via instructions or code stored on a machine-accessible, machine readable, computer accessible, or computer readable medium which are executable by a processing element. A non-transitory machine-accessible/readable medium includes any mechanism that provides (i.e., stores and/or transmits) information in a form readable by a machine, such as a computer or electronic system. For example, a non-transitory machine-accessible medium includes random-access memory (RAM), such as static RAM (SRAM) or dynamic RAM (DRAM); ROM; magnetic or optical storage medium; flash memory devices; electrical storage devices; optical storage devices; acoustical storage devices; other form of storage devices for holding information received from transitory (propagated) signals (e.g., carrier waves, infrared signals, digital signals); etc., which are to be distinguished from the non-transitory mediums that may receive information there from.

[0098] Instructions used to program logic to perform embodiments of the present techniques may be stored within a memory in the system, such as DRAM, cache, flash memory, or other storage. Furthermore, the instructions can be distributed via a network or by way of other computer readable media. Thus a machine-readable medium may include any mechanism for storing or transmitting information in a form readable by a machine (e.g., a computer), but is not limited to, floppy diskettes, optical disks, Compact Disc, Read-Only Memory (CD-ROMs), and magneto-optical disks, Read-Only Memory (ROMs), Random Access Memory (RAM), Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), magnetic or optical cards, flash memory, or a tangible, machine-readable storage used in the transmission of information over the Internet via electrical, optical, acoustical or other forms of propagated signals (e.g., carrier waves, infrared signals, digital signals, etc.). Accordingly, the computer-readable medium includes any type of tangible machine-readable medium suitable for storing or transmitting electronic instructions or information in a form readable by a machine (e.g., a computer).

[0099] In the foregoing specification, a detailed description has been given with reference to specific exemplary embodiments. It can, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the present techniques as set forth in the appended claims. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative sense rather than a restrictive sense. Furthermore, the foregoing use of embodiment and other exemplarily language does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment or the same example, but may refer to different and distinct embodiments, as well as potentially the same embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for managing HDMI power, comprising,

connecting a high definition multimedia interface (HDMI) of a computing device to a panel, wherein the computing device is inactive;